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25 May 1983

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 284

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET MAGAZINE DENOUNCES U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY

SK111254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (KCNA)--The Soviet magazine NEW TIMES No. 19 under the headline "'Eastern Link' of Washington Strategy" carried an article denouncing the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have now deployed in the Pacific region about 140 battleships and 800 fighter planes and set up more than 300 military objects near the Soviet border area in the Far East, the magazine said that nuclear weapons are deployed in many of them.

Washington regards South Korea as one of the most important forward bases in the Far East, the magazine pointed out, and went on: The Reagan administration proclaimed the Korean Peninsula an important area for the "vital interests" of the United States.

For the U.S. military, South Korea is a forward strategical bridgehead on the Asian continent.

The Pentagon is trying to deploy nuclear weapons of new system in the South of the Korean Peninsula under the pretext of the "modernization" of armed forces. It now argues on long-range cruise missiles which are likely to threaten not only the far eastern straits but also the Soviet Union, China and other Asian countries, and the militarization of South Korea itself is being pushed ahead at an accelerated tempo.

The Reagan administration is zealously inciting a frenzy called "threat from the North," that is, "threat" from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States' prolonged military occupation of South Korea and the Seoul "regime's" continued militarization--all this lays new obstacles in the way of reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

Fanning war psychosis, Washington demonstrates an open interest in the maintenance of the seat of tension on the Korean Peninsula. Thus, it artificially creates a pretext for the maintenance and strengthening of its military presence in the Far East. At the same time the United States seeks to involve Japan more deeply into its aggressive plans.

Washington has long been instigating Tokyo to a broad military-political rapprochement with Seoul. It is precisely this link, Pentagon strategists believe, that was still needed for the final formation of a "Far Eastern NATO"--a military triangle, Washington-Seoul-Tokyo.

The "White House" pressure has produced its results. In conformity with an agreement concluded between Japan and South Korea during Nakasone's visit to Seoul early this year, Tokyo undertook to grant South Korea loans of \$4,000 million.

Thus, part of the expenditures for the build-up of the military potential of South Korea and for the maintenance of the American troops located there has been shifted to Japan.

Signs of this new stage in "allied relations" appear ever more frequently.

To strengthen the "eastern link" means strengthening military actions in the Far East, deploying first strike weapons there and forming an aggressive tripartite alliance.

CSO: 4100/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' ACCUSES SOUTH OF DMZ FIRING INCIDENTS

SK300429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique a few days ago held "anti-communist rallies" at the Yoido Square and in Inchon and hurled mud at us. In the meantime, traitor Chon Tu-hwan prowled about puppet army units in the forward area along the military demarcation line and puppet administrative organs, raising a hue and cry over "southward invasion" almost every day.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today declares that the threat of aggression in our country comes from the South, not from the North.

The author of the commentary says: The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises staged in South Korea were a dangerous war gamble for starting a war of aggression in Korea. Now warships belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet have been massed at Pusan Port to go into a new military exercise against us in the East Sea. The South Korean puppets are reinforcing their armed forces and shipping in new-type weapons.

South Korea has been turned into a powder magazine and a nuclear base where military bases and military roads have been built or expanded and quantities of nuclear weapons deployed. The puppets have deployed heavy weapons even in the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line and are firing bullets and shells at our side. They are hastening war preparations, having worked out even an operational plan for invading the northern half of the republic. This is clear proof that the realistic danger of aggression comes from the South.

In raising shrill cries as if anyone were going to attack them this very moment, the puppets seek to justify their sabre-rattling against us. This is also part of their maneuvers to lull the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments growing among the South Korean people and crack down upon the people more harshly by creating an atmosphere of strain and thus get out of their crisis and maintain and prolong the military terror rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan group would be well advised to stop the anti-communist row inciting North-South confrontation and act with discretion.

CSO: 4100/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CALLS FOR STRICT VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH PLOT

SK110228 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Successive N.K. Defectors"]

[Text] "I could no longer stand the hard life in the North," explained a North Korean army captain who defected to this republic over the weekend across the Demilitarized Zone. He came when our memory was still fresh of a North Korean air force pilot who said upon his defection in a MIG-19 fighter a little over 2 months ago that he wanted to warn the people here of the war preparations being made in the North.

Their daring defections well epitomize the harsh reality existing in the northern half of the peninsula. Their actions in close succession are a clear testimony that human instinct longing for freedom cannot be totally suppressed no matter how desperately the Pyongyang regime is trying to mislead the northern people into believing that North Korea is a "paradise on earth."

It is especially noteworthy that both defectors are so-called elite officers who had been brought up under intensive indoctrination of the Pyongyang regime whose rigidity cannot be matched by any other communist country. We wholeheartedly salute them for their bravery.

What we are particularly concerned about, at this juncture, is that Pyongyang must be tempted to resort to a tighter grip on the northern people and to military adventurism to bail itself out of such a quandary. The regime, thus, is drumming up a war psychology among its people so as to divert their attention from their domestic plight.

As testified by the defectors, all North Korean troops have been entrenched in bunkers since the entire North was placed in a quasi war state last February. Only tough drills in the total absence of leave have dominated their life, according to their testimony. It appears that Pyongyang's attempt to establish a father-son hereditary dynasty, coupled with the economic hardships, has aggravated the situation.

It is especially worthy of note that the MIG pilot testified that the northern people are so weary of the hardships they say in private that if war is to come, the sooner the better.

By all indications, the North is likely to become more adventuristic out of fretfulness resulting from, among other things, the gap ever widening between Seoul and Pyongyang in terms of national potential and stature in the international community. The latest abortive scheme to prevent Seoul from hosting the 1983 Inter-Parliamentary Union conference is a good example showing how fretful Pyongyang is. The 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics slated in Seoul are other events that undoubtedly haunt the Pyongyang communists.

With all this taken into account, Pyongyang is feared to do all it can to make Seoul look unsuitable for such major international events--including a guerrilla warfare, if not an all out invasion. If successful in its initial attempt, Pyongyang is certain to try to link it to its eventual goal of communizing the whole peninsula. Keeping the North from putting its plot in motion is a critical task facing this republic.

CSO: 4100/147

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR SPOKESMAN ON MYOLGONG '83 DRILL

SK120326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 May 83

[Talk issued on 10 May by the spokesman for the Revolutionary Party for Reunification--read by announcer]

[Text] Following the White House's sinister scheme to provoke a new war, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique--a group of outrageous, reactionary fascists--began kicking up on 9 May the commotions of a military-civilian joint war exercise, the largest ever in history, dubbed so-called Myolgong '83.

This war drill, operated under the command of the U.S.A. Army headquarters in South Korea amid the great interest of the Pentagon, will be staged with the mobilization of about 3.5 million standing and reserve armed forces, including the South Korean Army, policemen and home reserve forces, and the inhabitants in Seoul and Kyonggi and Kangwon provinces. This war exercise--a most vicious war rehearsal--is an extension of the fanatic Team Spirit '83.

The Team Spirit '83 war exercise was a preliminary war to invade North Korea and then the Asian continent under the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The Myolgong '83 cannot but be called another test war to foster the combat capabilities of the mercenaries whom the U.S. imperialists will use as cannon fodder for a war when they provoke a northward invasion.

In light of the intensity of the anticommunist campaign, which is being unprecedentedly viciously conducted across the country and the breadth and depth of the war exercise commotions which have been continuously kicked up, the situation prevailing in South Korea is reminiscent of the eve of the day when the U.S. imperialists instigated Syngman Rhee, an anticommunist war maniac, to ignite the 25 June war through a northward invasion about 30 years ago.

The Myolgong '83, which precoditions the scorching of North Korea, hints that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to use the South Korean Army as a shield as in the past 25 June war and to launch a northward invasion has reached an excessively adventurous stage.

The U.S. imperialists have tried to annex not only South Korea but also the whole of the Korean Peninsula and to make the peninsula a bridgehead for an aggressive nuclear war, thus realizing their wild ambition for supremacy over Asia and the world. This is the invariable strategic goal of the U.S. imperialists. The goal has become a practical question by the bellicose Reagan regime.

As a result of this, the situation on the Korean Peninsula has become extremely aggravated and the South Korean people are constantly confronted with the danger of a nuclear war which may break out at any moment.

The feverish war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are a criminal act completely running counter to the aspirations of the entire nation for peace and peaceful reunification. For this reason, their war rackets can never be forgiven.

With the surging national indignation of the people, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] sternly denounces the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique for fanatically running riot to destroy peace and security on the Korean Peninsula by stirring up the rackets of war exercises.

The aggravating war frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not an act of the strong, but is nothing but a fit of the weak.

The daily intensifying war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges originate from the serious crises facing the colonial, fascist rule. The U.S. imperialists pulled the strings of the Kwangju operations of massacre and set up the military, fascist regime, headed by Chon Tu-hwan who far exceeds the former dictators, on the blood and corpses of people. As a result of this, the U.S. imperialists have plunged into the worst crises since their occupation.

Our masses' anti-U.S. movement for independence, which, in spite of the unparalleled bestial and murderous tyranny, has erupted since the Kwangju atrocities, is a basic factor of the ruinous crises facing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The rancor of the working masses, who, due to the total bankruptcy of the economy, do not enjoy human lives, but are undergoing an inhumane plight, and the indignation of the people against traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who amassed the richest power-abusing illicit fortune through the loan scandal, is erupting in antigovernment sentiments as never before.

Unable to maintain the present system with the ruling method of the past, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, is playing a political farce to improve with the cloak of human rights its image as a murderer, and it is trying to pacify the rage of the people under the false pretext of welfare or the creation of an advanced homeland. Public sentiment, however, will never pardon the aggressors and the traitors because of their immeasurably heavy crimes.

Youths and students and masses in Seoul and at other various places, surging with indignation, are driving the new hot wind of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle, marking the third anniversary of the Kwangju resistance against the 17 May fascist tyranny.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are distorting the situation as if the crises facing their rule were attributable to the threat of southward invasion by the North and are striving to save the situation by kicking up more feverish (?war) commotions together with the anticommunist campaign inciting the consciousness of North-South confrontation.

It goes without saying that Myolgong '83, which the Chon ring is fanatically waging, while babbling about repulsing (?the enemy) or the defense of Seoul, is part of its crafty and brazen maneuvers to extricate itself from despair and crises by redirecting against the North the spirit of the popular masses' resistance.

With no anticommunist rackets or flames of war can U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique suppress the anti-U.S. movement for independence and the antifascist movement for democratization growing among the South Korean people, nor can they escape their destiny of destruction.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique must not forget the lesson of history and must promptly stop the antinational and antimass war commotions.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must instantly withdraw from this land, taking along all their aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan rascals must atone for the never-to-be-forgotten crimes it committed against the nation and the masses and immediately step down from power.

The so-called theory of the threat of southward invasion is a completely false theory used for coping with the crises facing the colonial rule and for justifying the rackets of a war of northward invasion.

The masses of all walks of life should not be cheated by the deceitful maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. And they should never participate in the war rackets which inflict heavy losses on their businesses and which makes them commit crimes before history and the nation. Furthermore, they should pioneer their destinies through the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

Together with the masses of all walks of life, our party will certainly accomplish the national aspirations for independence, democracy and peaceful reunification by checking and frustrating the anticommunist and war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and by more valiantly staging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democratization.

Seoul, 10 May 1983

CSO: 4110/042

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DENOUNCES SOUTH'S DEFENSE EXERCISE

SK092245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged a provocative "shooting demonstration exercise" at a unit of the puppet army, according to a South Korean radio report 7 May.

The fascist clique dragged out bosses of various units of the puppet army and those concerned of the "homeland defence reserve forces" and the "District Defence Consultative Council" to this exercise and kicked up much ado, firing rifles and guns till late at night from the daytime under the plea of "judging the initial stage of war" launched by someone and "examining the joint operation capacity of the ground, naval and air forces."

This is a continuation of the war exercises held in succession at the puppet army units under the name of "infiltration operation demonstration" and "attack operation demonstration."

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique frantic with war provocations following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, is heightening tension by ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations under the name of "demonstration" and the like along with large-scale war rehearsals on the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

CSO: 4100/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY WARNS OF NORTH'S MILITARY OFFENSIVES

SK100259 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Another Defector"]

[Text] An eventful weekend has just passed, along with a series of major happenings taking place one after another within a matter of a few days.

Coinciding with the arrival of a Chinese delegation to directly negotiate with South Korea on a hijacked Chinese passenger plane here, a North Korean officer defected to the South through the truce line.

The group of unexpected Chinese visitors aboard the aircraft forcibly flown to South Korea seemed to have been impressed by the amazing developments and changes here while touring Seoul and other places during their brief stay. Then, they should have been further shocked by the surprising report on the North Korean defector.

This should be particularly ironic to them because it immediately exposed the vulnerability and the contradiction within the closed North Korean society, which is friendly to China.

Capt Sim Chung-chol, of the civil defense unit of the North Korean Army 13th Division, crossed the South-North Military Demarcation Line (MDL) in the central region early Saturday morning, according to the Defense Ministry announcement.

The latest North Korean defector is the 93rd freedom seeker to risk his life since the signing of the armistice agreement at the Korean War back in the early 1950s.

The defection of a North Korean officer was preceded by a similar dramatic venture by Capt Yi Ung-pyong, who flew a MIG-19 to the South in the latter part of February. "I can no longer stand the hard life in the North," said the North Korean army defector in his first communication with the South.

As in the case of the other North Korean defectors, Sim will once again vividly describe the miserable status of the North Koreans, including those in uniform. Particularly as an officer, he will more convincingly testify

to what is going on in the North concerning the frantic war preparations of the Pyongyang regime against the South.

So as to cover its inferior position at home and in the international arena these days, it is highly conceivable that the communist regime in the North may provoke an irregular war against South Korea under the present circumstances.

In anticipation of an "absolute possibility" of such a venture at this juncture, our defense strategists have begun a large-scale anti-guerrilla exercise, mobilizing military personnel and civilians as well. Dubbed "Myolgong or Crush the Communists '83," the 4-day joint training exercise is the largest of its kind ever undertaken by South Korea in terms of the number of participants.

So as to cope effectively with a surprise attack and other unconventional tactics that might be initiated by the North, the military training exercise will be joined by some 3.5 million military personnel, policemen, Homeland Reserve Forces and Civil Defense Corps members.

A number of grand international gatherings are scheduled here, such as the general conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) later this year, the 1986 Asian and the Olympic Games in 1988, indicating the high international recognition accorded to South Korea in sharp contrast to Pyongyang.

Those in power in the North might launch military offensives against the South in a desperate move to force it to suffer extreme social instability and confusion, and thus eventually giving up on hosting these major international events.

CSO: 4100/147

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SCORES 'DESTROY COMMUNISM-83' IN S. KOREA

SK110538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique launched a provocative military exercise codenamed "Destroy Communism-83" in the Seoul area on 9 May. It is the most malicious and dastardly anti-communist smear campaign ever known and a criminal act for rounding off the preparations for a war of northward invasion, declares NODONG SINMUN Wednesday in a commentary.

The puppets, it says, have mobilised the puppet army, puppet police and even paramilitary forces in a so-called "punitive operation," raising a hue and cry over fictitious "provocation by a large armed force" and "surprise attack on the South" by someone.

The signed commentary headlined "Desperate Wriggle To Get Out of Hopeless Crisis" continues: These days traitor Chon Tu-hwan is prowling about puppet army units and puppet administrative organs all over South Korea and raising terrific outcries over "armed provocations" and "surprise attack on the South" by the North, as if anything would happen this very moment.

The "Destroy Communism-83" military exercise started by the Chon Tu-hwan group this time is an extension of such anti-communist smear campaign and more undisguised form of it.

The mud-slinging campaign of the puppets is a despicable act to bridge over the crisis of the colonial fascist rule ever deepening in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has driven into the war exercise not only the puppet army and puppet police but also "reserve forces," "civilian defence corps" and population. They sought in this to create an atmosphere of terror and divert the people's attention elsewhere by creating the false impression that "southward invasion" is imminent and get out of the crisis of their rule by achieving what they call "unity" under the slogan of anti-communism.

The current smear campaign proves that the "dialogue," "unification," etc. harped on so far by traitor Chon Tu-hwan were all sham and he only seeks the sinister scheme to gratify his dirty desire of long-term office by keeping the country divided and leaving South Korea a permanent colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and, furthermore, provoke a war of northward invasion with his masters.

CSO: 4100/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WAR EXERCISE ON CHEJU ISLAND--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 9 May staged a provocative joint military exercise on the coast of Cheju Island with the mobilization of the puppet army, police and "homeland defense reserve forces," according to a report. That day the military blackguards put up an imaginary "enemy" and gave off powder smell, firing rifles and guns with much ado about "exercise of attack on the enemy's rear" and "defense exercise to counter surprise attack" by someone. This military din fully shows how hard the puppets are at work to maintain the war atmosphere and tensions created in South Korea by the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises they staged with the U.S. imperialists, and thus divert elsewhere the attention of the people who aspire after independence against U.S. imperialism and to incite a war fever. [Text] [SK102307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 10 May 83]

STUDENTS PUNISHED FOR DEMONSTRATION--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique passed prison terms upon three students of Tongguk University in Seoul who had led an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a report. The three students including Kim Yong-sik scattered leaflets printing "the September declaration of Tongguk students" which called for "anti-Japanese, anti-fascist and anti-comprador struggle" and appealed to their fellow students to rise in struggle, in the latter half of September last year. They were arrested on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration." The fascist clique put them to all persecution and finally passed prison terms upon them at a recent trial. [Text] [SK110345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 11 May 83]

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY COMMENTS ON MEETING OF MAJOR PARTIES

SK081012 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 May 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] There are brisk activities in political circles. On the evening preceding the meeting of the three key office holders of the three major parties on 4 May, Chin Ui-chong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], and floor leaders of the three parties met over the dinner and exchanged views on the political bills in the tug-of-war between the ruling and opposition camps.

At the dinner meeting, which was arranged by Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the first opposition Democratic Korea Party [DKP], and Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the second opposition party, the Korea National Party [KNP], to congratulate the new DJP Chairman Chin on taking office, DKP floor leader Yim issued an order, saying to Chin, "Since you yourself long served in the opposition political camp, we expect you will gather and pay attention to the opinions of the opposition bloc and the people's intentions," while KNP floor leader Yi requested Chin to "use the influence of his office."

Chairman Chin, preaching the theory of "dialogue in all directions," countered: Since all three are conservative parties and are facing elections, we should continue our dialogue for understanding each other well, shying away from such practices as setting a June or July deadline with those political bills. To that end, dialogue, interparty as well as intra-party, and on a man-to-man basis, should be continued.

On the morning of 4 May just before the meeting of the key office holders of the three parties, Chairman Chin, in reference to the issue of handling political bills, remarked: The DJP has already made known its position on handling the bills, and yet, there is room for concessions in politics. He then stressed: Rather than engaging in the practice of picking a date by which an issue should be handled, we should continue our dialogue.

Just prior to the 4 May meeting of the three key office holders of the three parties, the DJP and the DKP held separate strategy meetings, with the DJP holding a meeting of Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon and floor leader Yi Chong-chan at the National Assembly offices and the DKP, its Secretary General Yu Han-yol, floor leader Yim and Policy Research Committee Chairman Kim Hyon-kyu at a certain C hotel downtown.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP MEETING ON ASSEMBLY REVISION LAW FRUITLESS

SK031340 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 May 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] At the meeting of the party Executive Committee held on the morning of 3 May preceding the meeting of the key post holders from the three political parties on 4 May, the Democratic Korea Party discussed the measures for revising the Assembly Law. However, it only confirmed its resolve to continue dialogue for the time being, without any special conclusion.

At that meeting, Assemblyman O Chong-sok incoherently said: We should convene another special assembly session in late May or early June at any cost and should carry through the revision of the Assembly Law and enforcement of the local self-government system. However, party President Yu Chi-song concluded the meeting in 20 minutes saying, "Let us try to achieve everything through dialogue."

Prior to the meeting, Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki noted that "If the position of the Democratic Justice Party not to agree to the revision of the reformative legislation within 4 years is absolutely steadfast, even the key post holders' meeting is not necessary. However, the plan to hold the meeting reveals the possibility of amendment." Thus, he expressed a hopeful view. In the meantime, Vice Party President Yi Tae-ku expressed hope over even the slightest possibility, quoting the proverb, "Flowers can bloom even in iron trees."

Concerning his request for an investigation into the Board of Audit and Inspection in connection with the incident of grading the students going overseas for studies with state funds, Assemblyman Yim Chae-chong said that he received a report of an investigation noting, "Only outdated erroneous examination practices have been repeated without the sense of responsibility, having the assistants grade the examination papers. We requested disciplinary punishment against the officials involved." He said that he plans to drop this issue for the time being.

CSO: 4107/031

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ADB TO EXTEND LOANS TO ROK WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS

SK020644 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Seoul, 2 May (YONHAP)--The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will continue extending loans to South Korea without any restrictions, ADB President Masao Fujioka said Monday.

Fujioka, now in Seoul to attend the third annual meeting of the Asian and Pacific Bankers Club (APBC) 1-2 May, told reporters that he thinks there is no need to discontinue lending to South Korea on the ground that the country, together with Singapore and Hong Kong, is at the threshold of advanced countries.

It is true that Korea has large foreign debts, but Korea has the economic potential to pay back its foreign debts as its exports are certain to grow in parallel with the upward trend of the world economy and the country's financial credibility will further rise in the international community, the ADB president said.

He said that although his bank increased loans by only 3 percent last year, compared with an annual average of 15 percent rise in the previous several years, it plans to finance all major development projects of developing countries in the region this year and next.

Pointing out the basic differences in the Asian and Latin American economies, the ADB president said there would be no monetary crisis in the Asian region.

Many ADB member countries welcome the membership of mainland China, but China's insistence on the expulsion of Taiwan has been the major stumbling block in China's admittance into the regional bank.

This issue will be taken up during an ADB annual general meeting scheduled to open Wednesday, according to Fujioka.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S.

SK281317 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Sang-chol]

[Text] It appears that Foreign Minister Yi Pon-sok's visit to the United States will contribute to improving the U.S. Congress' view of the ROK to above the level of equal footing.

Foreign Minister Yi's visit to the United States is the result of an invitation from U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. Secretary Shultz suddenly left Washington for the Middle East on 24 April in accordance with President Reagan's emergency instruction to visit six Middle East countries in the wake of the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon. Because of this unexpected incident, the Yi-Shultz foreign ministerial meeting scheduled for 29 April has been cancelled.

It appears that this is a drawback to some extent in the significance of Foreign Minister Yi's visit to the United States. However, it is expected that, during his stay in the United States, Foreign Minister Yi will hold ROK-U.S. foreign ministerial talks with Under Secretary of State and acting Secretary of State Dam and extensively discuss common concerns of the two countries as scheduled.

During his stay in the United States, Foreign Minister Yi will meet President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger, U.S. CIA Director Casey, advisor to the U.S. State Department (Derwinski) and Wolfowitz, director of the Policy Planning Staff at the U.S. State Department.

While meeting these high-ranking leaders of the U.S. Government, Foreign Minister Yi will closely review the international situation with emphasis placed on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia and will discuss measures to be taken jointly by the two countries to cope with these situations, the method of strengthening the two countries' security and economic cooperation between them.

Initially, it was planned that, at the Yi-Shultz talks, views would be exchanged on questions concerning the gradual cross-recognition of North and South Korea, North-South Red Cross talks and repairing the severed ties

of North-South dialogue. Now that the Yi-Shultz talks have miscarried, it is doubtful to what extent the Yi-Dam talks will discuss these questions.

Now that the level and significance of the planned ROK-U.S. foreign ministerial talks have been downgraded to some extent, the highlight of the foreign minister's visit to the United States will be his contact with the leaders of the U.S. Congress. It is true that, because of the Pak Tong-son incident, the U.S. Congress' view of the ROK has not been as favorable as that represented by the ties of equal footing between the ROK and U.S. Governments. That being the case, Foreign Minister Yi's plan for extensive meetings with influential figures in the U.S. Senate and House will greatly contribute to broadening the scope of the U.S. Congress' understanding of and cooperation with the ROK.

In light of the fact that there is no pending problem awaiting emergency settlement between the ROK and U.S. Governments, Foreign Minister Yi has adjusted the schedule for his visit to the United States with emphasis placed on his extensive contacts with the leaders of the U.S. Congress. Foreign Minister Yi plans to explain to the leaders of the U.S. Congress the closed-door tendency of North Korea and its reckless provocative nature, drawing on his experience at the North-South Red Cross talks and to improve the U.S. Congress' acknowledgement of the situation on the Korean Peninsula in terms of security. Foreign Minister Yi also plans to extend thanks to the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee for recently increasing foreign military sales credit [FMSC] for the ROK in U.S. fiscal year 1983 by \$70 million and to ask for cooperation in increasing FMSC in the future and in improving conditions for repayment. Foreign Minister Yi will also ask for cooperation in expanding the sphere of the exports to third countries of our country's defense industry's products.

CSO: 4107/031

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER YI'S ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

SK091157 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Deep-rooted Public Understanding--We Hope that Foreign Minister Will Achieve Great Success in His Diplomatic Mission at the U.S. Congress"]

[Text] We hope that Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will reap great diplomatic success in deepening the roots of Korea-U.S. relations in his current visit to the United States.

Receiving a call from Foreign Minister Yi on 3 May, U.S. President Reagan, it is reported, reaffirmed that the United States would stand firm in its commitment to defend Korea and that he would try to find time to visit Korea.

President Reagan is also reported to have fully supported President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for a meeting of the leaders of the North and South, reiterating the principal U.S. policy that it would not have any kind of contacts with North Korea.

Marking the 30th anniversary of signing the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, the U.S. Congress, it is reported, affirmed afresh this treaty. It is also reported that with Jesse Helms, member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as the leader, the U.S. Congress is about to put forth a motion on a special resolution calling for an increase in Korea's defense strength.

This cannot but be very good news to us. It appears that the firm relations existing between the administrations of Korea and the United States are even being expanded to the level of congress.

It is desirable that diplomatic relations be established primarily on the basis of broad mutual understanding between the peoples involved. In terms of security, economic and cultural fields, Korea-U.S. relations have been very precious to us. Frankly speaking, however, we are not sure whether the peoples of the two countries understand each other as much as the relations between them are precious.

Few Americans know that Korea has grown to become an important trade partner of the United States, one of the five largest importers of U.S. agricultural products. Rather, a great number of Americans still consider our country as no more than a recipient of surplus U.S. grain as part of grant-type aid.

Of course, the attitude on the part of the U.S. press in regard to reporting on Korea is partly responsible for such a phenomenon. Since the 70's, U.S. television and newspapers have excessively emphasized the negative aspects of Korea, focusing on certain incidents or political problems rather than on Korea's developments, while being stingy with reporting on the positive aspects of Korea. Of course, we have no intention of holding the U.S. press to account for Americans' lack of correct understanding of Korea.

Now, Americans have come to have a correct, positive understanding of Korea. This is very important for us. In case North Korea, backed by the Soviet Union and Communist China, wages a southward invasion, the positive understanding of Korea on the part of Americans will, above all, serve as the main force in having the United States help us.

It is none other than the U.S. Congress--the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate--that reflects American public opinion in formulating national policy. The U.S. press exercises great influence in leading American public opinion and in creating the atmosphere in the congress.

It has been reported that during his current visit to the United States, Foreign Minister Yi has exerted efforts to make the U.S. Congress and the American public understand the situation on the Korean Peninsula, which has become more tense since the beginning of this year, and the reality of Korea, transcending the level of cooperation between the administrations of Korea and the United States. For this purpose, Foreign Minister Yi, it is reported, will meet with about 50 congressmen, including nine members of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the rank of committee chairman.

It is very important for the promotion of the mutual understanding between the peoples of Korea and United States that we broaden the scope of dialogue in U.S. Congress and in U.S. mass communications and pledge future friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

CSO: 4107/031

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ASSESSES FOREIGN MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

SK090922 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 May 83 p 3

[Article by Washington correspondent Yi Nam-kyu]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok on 4 May wound up his 7-day visit to Washington during which he continued quiet persuasion and consultations. In his visit, Foreign Minister Yi once again confirmed the U.S. commitment to defend South Korea and strived to convince U.S. Congress leaders holding the key to the implementation of this commitment. Foreign Minister Yi leaves Washington on 5 May for Los Angeles and after finishing his schedule there, will leave for Seoul on 7 May.

Calling on President Reagan on the morning of 3 May, Minister Yi once again could confirm the U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea. It was less than 3 weeks ago that President Reagan made the same confirmation to South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min, who was visiting Washington to attend the annual ROK-U.S. Security Consultation Meeting. According to those concerned, the repeated U.S. confirmation of the commitment to the defense of South Korea is, along with other objectives, aimed at sending a firm message to the North Korean puppets, who have made ominous moves recently, so that they will not attempt to launch provocations in a miscalculation. They say that the U.S. Government, which has continued to reiterate its defense commitment to South Korea whenever it was necessary, now more urgently realizes the necessity of repeating the confirmation of the commitment.

The repeated confirmation of the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea also shows the smooth relations between the two countries. Speaking at a dinner at the Madison Hotel on the evening of 2 May, Minister Yi said that he confirmed that there were no pending questions between the two countries. This can be construed as unanimity between the two countries on an assessment of the security value of South Korea.

The unanimity of the two countries, it can be said, stems from the Reagan administration's recognition of South Korea as an important forward base in the global U.S. strategy aimed at countering the Soviet Union. South Korea is no longer a burden, as was the case in the early days of the Carter administration. It is now recognized as something that is necessary.

In the course of the deliberations by the U.S. Congress on South Korea's request for additional foreign military sales credits for fiscal 1983 and its request for the same credits for fiscal 1984, we will see how successful Minister Yi's diplomacy of persuasion was.

Other issues, such as the question of the cross-recognition of North-South Korea and the policy of import liberalization, which were reported to have been discussed during the minister's visit, are secondary matters. On the question of the cross-recognition, on which there has been lively debate, the two countries reportedly agreed that the time is not yet ripe. And, the two countries also reportedly agreed to continue to seek a solution of the North-South question through dialogue between the two parties concerned.

In a nutshell, the visit to the United States that Minister Yi paid this time is characterized by the U.S. administration's efforts to counter the North Korean puppets and the ministry efforts to persuade U.S. congressional leaders.

CSO: 4107/031

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, PRC SIGN MEMO ON HIJACKED PLANE

SK100343 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Seoul, 10 May (YONHAP)--China and South Korea Tuesday signed a memorandum providing for the return of the hijacked Chinese airliner, its crew and passengers and the trial in South Korea of the six hijackers.

Signing the memorandum, the first bilateral document ever between China and South Korea, at Seoul's Shilla Hotel, were South Korean Assistant Foreign Minister Kong No-myong and Shen Tu, director-general of China's Civil Aviation Administration.

With the signing of the memorandum, the 95 crew and passengers are to leave for China with the Chinese delegation at 0630 GMT Tuesday.

The signing followed a series of negotiations including two overnight sessions over the wording of the document.

The memorandum was signed in the name of the first assistant foreign minister of the Republic of Korea and the director-general of the People's Republic of China's Civil Aviation Administration. South Korea was reported to have initially demanded that the document be signed in the name of the "representatives of government" of China and South Korea. The Chinese side has granted, however, the Korean request for the use of the official names of the two nations in the memorandum. China, which recognizes North Korea, has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

The memorandum says that the hijacked airliner, its crew and passengers will be returned to China "as early as possible" and that South Korea will exercise its jurisdiction over the hijackers.

The more seriously wounded of the two crew members will remain in South Korea for further treatment before returning home, Korean sources said. The hijacked plane will depart for China within a day or two after due maintenance and check-up.

The memorandum also expresses the hope that "the spirit of cooperation fully displayed" by the two countries in handling the hijacked airliner and its passengers will be maintained "in coping with future emergencies" between China and South Korea.

In remarks after signing the memorandum, Kong noted that the negotiations leading to the memorandum were "the first official contact between the two nations" since their establishment (after World War II).

The senior South Korean delegate voiced the hope that the contact will "contribute greatly" to improving Sino-South Korean relations. "These meetings have indicated the possibility of continuing cooperation and contact between the two nations," Kong said.

For his part, Shen thanked South Korean authorities for the timely medical treatment of the wounded crew members and the hospitality extended to the passengers and crew. He said the two sides have "cooperated within the framework of international conventions" in dealing with the hijacking episode.

The British-built Trident airliner landed in South Korea last Thursday after hijackers shot at two of its crew members. It was on a domestic flight from the northeastern Chinese city of Shenyang to Shanghai.

The Chinese authorities then cabled the South Korean government requesting that an official Chinese delegation be allowed to visit South Korea to negotiate the return of the aircraft, and its crew and passengers as well as the fate of the hijackers.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES PRUDENCE IN DEALING WITH HIJACKERS

SK081223 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Resolute and Cool-Headed Countermeasures--Our Hopes on the Emergency Landing of the Red Chinese Passenger Plane"]

[Text] Our greatest concern about the Red Chinese passenger plane's emergency landing--which has been reported to have been a skyjacking--is the issue of how to deal with the hijackers. Because both the ROK and Red China are signatories to "The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft," the passengers and crew members will be handled in accordance with this international convention; but, as far as the hijackers are concerned, the matter cannot be easily settled simply in accordance with the convention.

In the current case, there are roughly three options: To punish them in accord with our national laws, regarding them as unlawful hijackers of an aircraft; to grant them political asylum, accepting their demand; and to hand them over to the Red Chinese authorities.

Depending upon how each of the above options is interpreted, all of them are reasonable. And the legality of a decision that would be made by our country, a sovereign state, would be internationally acknowledged.

Of course, we believe that our government's authorities will devise the best solution on the basis of political and diplomatic wisdom, not running counter to international norms and practices. In this connection, with a view to rendering at least a little help to the government in making a decision, we would like to set forth some of our views:

First, we hope that in making all decisions, the government will not forget that our country is a sovereign state and can enjoy to the maximum the right to protect our territory. This does not mean that the government should completely ignore even bona fide cooperation from a third country, but means that the decision should be made in accordance with our resolute attitude and independent opinion and judgement.

Second, we hope that the government will not be in a hurry, but that even if it takes time, the government will thoroughly inquire into the real truth of the case. This means that the hijackers should be handled in

conformity with the results of thorough investigation as to whether they are simply criminals and whether their purpose is to escape because of crimes or is to seek political asylum.

Third, the government will, we hope, pay full attention to the fact that, with the current case as momentum, we should not give the impression that the ROK is suitable as the destination for hijacked planes, nor should we invite misunderstanding that our country turns its face away from humanitarianism.

Skyjacking of aircraft is, in principle, an international problem. Thus, the world is exerting efforts to suppress it. And it is true that, although skyjacking is an unwelcome matter for a country, wherever a hijacked plane makes an emergency landing, skyjacking incidents--for criminal or political purposes--repeatedly occur. Needless to say, when such a case occurs, what is needed is contacts between the two countries concerned. Because they have no such channels, the ROK and Red China have suffered inconvenience in the past, too.

We have seen that, although the ROK and Red China do not maintain diplomatic relations, they should, inevitably, have contacts for geopolitical reasons. Apart from the cases of a Red Chinese soldier who defected to Cheju Island in 1961, flying an AN-2, and of Mr Yu Yingken, who came last year in a MIG airplane--both cases of political asylum--the two countries share a common understanding on the need to make contact as neighboring countries because there have been many instances in which their fishing boats, engaged in fishing on the high seas, have taken shelter in an emergency due to heavy seas. Because the world has become smaller and international relations transcending ideological differences are being further expanded, the necessity for such contacts is becoming more acute. Fortunately, because the two countries are signatories to the relevant international conventions, there will be somewhat less inconvenience in dealing with the current emergency landing case. This notwithstanding, we feel that, with this case as momentum, it is desirable for the two countries to seriously examine establishing a systematic channel for contacts.

Meanwhile, this case has again directed our attention to our armed forces' guarding of our territorial air space and to the citizen's air defense posture. The defense posture and patrol capability of our armed forces have been fully proved. But, we should look again squarely at reality--there is a frontline near us, and just across this ceasefire line is our land.

CSO: 4107/031

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRC JUDICIAL COOPERATION URGED FOR HIJACKERS' TRIAL

SK090346 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP)--Judicial assistance cooperation between China and Korea is needed in dealing with the six hijackers of a Chinese airliner as negotiators from the two countries agreed Sunday to put the hijackers on a trial by the Korean court, jurists here said Monday.

This is because since the hijackers plotted the crime in China, the Chinese authorities ought to send Korea the personal and criminal records of the hijackers, investigations results, and information about Chinese legal provisions applicable to them to help administer justice to the hijackers.

If China refuses to provide such cooperation, a possibility may not be ruled out that the hijackers elude punishment because of "insufficient" evidence or they may be granted political asylum as they demanded.

What legal provisions should be applied to them also draws attention because the Hague convention and other international accords on hijackers of aircraft contain no concrete punitive provisions against them and Korea's domestic laws do not have any special law matching these international conventions either, the jurists say.

Under the circumstances, Korea will have to apply the criminal code and the air transport safety law in dealing with the hijackers, they said.

Despite the Hague convention calling for heavy punishment, light punishment can be given under the spirits of the world human rights declaration and other international accords which call for special consideration of political prisoners.

The six hijackers were learned to have decided to abduct an aircraft to the Republic of China to get away from "closed" society of China.

Korea is to closely look into what truly motivated them to commit the crime. If they committed a crime and then escaped China as the Chinese delegation claim, however, China has to send Korea ample evidence to support its allegation, they said.

Korea is expected to inform China and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) of its measures against the hijackers. Whether China and ICAO consent to the legal action of the Korean Government will not affect the solution of the incident, according to the sources.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LAWMAKERS RATE GOVERNMENT'S HANDLING OF HIJACKED PLANE

SK112220 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In connection with the government's handling of the hijacked Communist Chinese passenger plane, lawmakers of the ruling and opposition parties generally concurred in their opinion of the settlement, saying that "it seems to have been settled well."

Some, however, questioned whether the general atmosphere was not too excited.

Saying that "the government appears to have handled it properly on the basis of humanism and in accordance with international custom," Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, rated the government's attitude in dealing with the hijackers as being fair. He said: What the hijackers pursued was freedom--a political motive--and our government's response to their aim was proper.

Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], said: Well done. I hope that such contacts between Korea and Communist China will serve as a first step for better relations between the two countries.

Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the Korea National Party [KNP], also said that "the government will enjoy a good reputation in the international community for its fair and rapid settlement of the incident of the hijacked passenger plane.

He continued: In a word, our country seems to have been lucky.

DKP lawmaker Ho Kyong-ku, however, differed in his evaluation of the government's handling of the incident. He said: In the course of negotiations for the hijacked aircraft, our country, it appeared, has revealed its political and diplomatic aim. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in particular, acted as if it were unable to stop loving Communist China.

KNP lawmaker Yim Tok-kyu also noted that "the government and the press accorded the Chinese excessive hospitality. He went on: There is a saying in our country that says excessive hospitality amounts to impoliteness. With our excessive interests showered on the Chinese, I am concerned over what will become of our country in future contacts with Communist China.

CSO: 4107/031

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW ASSIGNMENTS

SK050354 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 May 83 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday appointed Director General of Middle East Affairs Yi Chang-pom to the post of consul general to Baghdad.

In a reshuffle affecting 12 other Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials, the government appointed Kim Hae-son, minister at the Korean Embassy in France, and Consul General to Baghdad Kim Chae-chun to serve as directors general of the African and Middle East Affairs Bureaus, respectively.

It named Pak Chong-ki, a counselor at the Korean Embassy in Japan, as consul general to Sydney, Vice Consul General to New York Hwang Yong-chae as consul general to Anchorage and Kim Ok-min, a researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, as consul general to Niigata, Japan.

Kim Yun-taek, a counselor at the Korean Embassy in West Germany, was named to serve as consul general to Hamburg while former Director General of International Organizations and Treaties Yi Se-yong was appointed a minister at the Korean Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.

Ambassador to Brazil Shin Hyon-su, consul general to Sydney Chang Whee-dong, Consul General to Anchorage Kim Yong-kwon, Consul General to Hamburg Choi Kong-chun and Consul General to Niigata Kim Hyon-chin will return home to work at the ministry headquarters.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY CONTEMPLATES MITTERRAND'S BEIJING TRIP

SK040158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Mitterrand's Beijing Trip"]

[Text] Despite the lapse of three decades since the cease-fire of the Korean War, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is still tense. There remain the same factors and motives in the northern half across the demarcation line that triggered the war which drew 17 other countries into the battlefield.

Keeping such danger from flaring up anew is an imperative task for us and others as well. It is especially so in view of the geopolitical and strategical weight of the peninsula--now gauged more crucial than three decades ago in the global perspective. This task, of course, primarily rests with us. Yet, the creation of a favorable environment needs the backing of others.

French President Francois Mitterrand is now in Beijing on a 5-day visit. He must be discussing with the Chinese leadership bilateral issues and, most likely, problems bearing on the periphery too. This may be natural in light of the two countries' gravities bearing respectively in the Asian and European continents.

As such, we cannot be indifferent to the talks going on in Beijing. This is particularly so when it comes to a matter that may upset the balance so precariously maintained on this peninsula--either militarily or politically. Our position is that any approach, aimed at instituting a safety machinery on the peninsula, must be articulate and circumspect lest it should spoil the objective due to unrealistic means--however idealistic the goal may be.

It behooves both sides of the peninsula to first try to alleviate distrust, accumulated as a result of the fratricidal war, to ease tension and work for eventual territorial unification. This can be attained only through dialogue. This is why Seoul has constantly called on Pyongyang to agree to an inter-Korean summitry for all-inclusive talks.

The Pyongyang regime, however, has turned down Seoul's repeated offers for top-level talks. It also has rejected the idea of cross recognition of the divided halves by world powers--a formula to create a suitable international environment surrounding the peninsula--on the pretext that it would perpetuate the territorial division. The Soviet Union and China, it must be noted, have lately made clear their opposition to the idea.

It, therefore, must be an objective judgement that for a Western power to recognize Pyongyang while no communist bloc country does the same for Seoul would result in undermining the precarious balance in favor of North Korea--and eventually that would certainly impair security and stability on the peninsula by misleading Pyongyang. We recall what French Foreign Minister Clause Cheysson promised during his visit here last August. He said the French Government would make no political decision that would hamper security and stability on the peninsula.

We also remember Cheysson's words that countries, which participated in the Korea War like France, have a direct responsibility for guaranteeing security on the peninsula. We are also mindful of France's influence as a leading economic power in Europe and among Western socialist governments. An economically flourishing South Korea, which can be insured only by stable security, will surely provide more for joint hands for mutual benefits of the two countries.

It must be brought to attention anew that the reckless adventurism and unpredictability, with which Pyongyang launched the Korean War, still remains unchanged. Even a minor encouragement, wittingly or unwittingly, is feared to drive Pyongyang to put its intent in motion. In a farsighted and practical perspective, one needs to be more concerned about keeping the peninsula stable.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TALKS WITH CHINESE REACH IMPASSE

SK091211 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP)--South Korean and Chinese negotiators failed to produce an agreed minute dealing with the fate of a hijacked Chinese jetliner, its passengers, crew and hijackers.

The negotiators met three times in the morning, and once more in the afternoon, but failed to iron out their differences on the use of the official title of the two nations, the representation of chief negotiators and jurisdiction of the hijackers.

The deadlock virtually scuttled hopes that the Chinese passengers, crew and negotiators might leave for their country Monday. An informed Korean source said that "it may be difficult for them (Chinese) to leave today."

The Chinese side is reluctant to agree with South Korea's position that the official titles of the two countries should be used in an official document and that signing should follow established international procedures, the source said.

South Korea and China have no diplomatic relations.

The South Korean side wants its chief negotiator, Assistant Foreign Minister Kong No-myung, to represent the Korean Government in signing the document while Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, would equally represent the People's Republic of China. The Chinese side, however, has been insisting on the individual capacity of a chief of an organization, instead of government representation, according to the source.

The Chinese side has no objection to Korea's jurisdiction of the hijackers, but wants to state explicitly that Beijing also has its own jurisdiction.

In its cables to Korea calling for the negotiations, China used Korea's official title, "the Republic of Korea," but at the last minute the Chinese side changed its initial position, thus snagging the negotiations, the Korean source said.

The two sides are expected to resume the working-group negotiation to settle differences on the wording of the document.

Kim Pyong-yon, director of the Korean Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, who participated in the afternoon negotiation, clearly ruled out any intention to break off the negotiation. "In due course, the two sides will enter into the fifth round of negotiation," Kim said.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON NEED FOR BROADER CONTACTS WITH CHINA

SK080209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Seoul-Beijing Direct Talks"]

[Text] The landing in this republic of a hijacked Chinese airliner was a sobering incident reminding one of the complexity resulting from the delicate geopolitical position of the Korean Peninsula. It, in this context, has pointed out anew the need for unraveling the tangle involving Korea and China.

The incident is an unprecedented case for both countries, and they are understandably concerned about how to handle it, with unusual seriousness. Because of the gravity of the case, Beijing hurriedly sent a large delegation to Seoul yesterday for direct negotiations with the Korean authorities over the fate of the hijacked aircraft and Chinese nationals aboard it. Such action is extremely rare between countries having no diplomatic relations and, moreover, in light of the hitherto practices between them.

Both countries, in our view, did well to opt for direct contact. For one thing, Seoul's acceptance of the Beijing offer to send the delegation was based on humanitarian considerations and the spirit of good neighbors transcending ideological differences as well as respect for international laws and conventions.

It goes without saying that international cooperation is needed to prevent skyjacking, an illegal act endangering the lives of passengers. For this reason, Seoul joined the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, better known as the Hague Convention, in 1971. The government has made it clear that it will fully respect the spirit of the Hague Convention and other related laws in handling the hijacked plane, its crew and passengers.

Both Seoul and Beijing are signatories to the convention, and therefore, they are expected to conduct their negotiations on the basis of it. Thus, the focal point is likely to be on how to dispose of the hijackers. There may be three options for determining their fate. To punish them according to our domestic laws, to grant them a political asylum at their request, or to turn them over to the Chinese authorities. Any of the options taken by our side as a sovereign country can be accepted internationally as a relevant act.

To this end, the authorities need to thoroughly look into the motive of the hijacking. If their action is unequivocally proven as politically motivated, they may be subject to a political asylum for humanitarian considerations, well stipulated in the UN Declaration for Human Rights. In dealing with the issue, the government authorities must recognize that every sovereign country is entitled to exercise its own right for territorial protection.

The issue is unquestionably subtle. We should under no circumstances give an impression that our country is a haven for hijackers, nor should we be misconceived as a country insensitive to humanitarianism. With these in mind, the government is asked to handle the matter with maximum wisdom.

The incident and ensuing moves to solve it could be made an occasion to establish a channel of contact and bilateral dialogue between this republic and China, the lack of which has caused great inconveniences. Political matters aside, there have been many events occurring due to the geographical closeness between the two countries that have underlined the need for bilateral contacts. Such incidents will occur again in the future. Beijing is therefore called upon to reciprocate Seoul's open-door policy in a broader regional perspective.

CSO: 4100/147

'YONHAP' CAUTIOUS ON FUTURE OF ROK-CHINESE RELATIONS

SK090910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 9 May 83

[News analysis by Son Wu-hyon--YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP)--The unexpected landing in South Korea of a hijacked Chinese airliner has brought together officials of Seoul and Peking for the first official Sino-South Korean contact since the communication of mainland China in 1949. Does this get-together in Seoul have any implications on the future relations between Seoul and Peking?

Although observers balk at the idea of linking the meeting to any substantive improvement in the future in Sino-South Korean relations, it is significant in itself in that it has broken the official silence that has characterized the relations between South Korea and its giant communist neighbor for the last 34 years.

The 2-day negotiations between Chinese and South Korean officials on the hijacked airliner and its passengers including six hijackers have proceeded smoothly, and both sides have emerged with apparent satisfaction.

The potentially contentious issue of how to treat the hijackers has been resolved with the Chinese negotiators dropping its initial request that they be returned to China and the Korean side gaining jurisdiction over them.

This represents some measure of concession on the part of the Chinese, because the Hague convention governing hijacked aircraft and hijackers, of which both China and South Korea are signatories, provides for two solutions on the issue--returning the hijackers to their home country or trying them at the court of the country where the hijacked plane landed.

Indeed, the Chinese side is said to have initially demanded their repatriation, charging them with illegal possession of weapons in addition to hijacking. The hijackers, equipped with handguns, had shot at two of the crew members.

The Chinese negotiators accepted, however, Seoul's claim to its own jurisdiction over the hijackers, and asked that South Korean authorities mete out "stern" punishment on them, according to Korean officials.

Observers also point out that it was China which requested the negotiations with Korean authorities and that Beijing chose to negotiate directly with Seoul, not by a third party intermediary, which is often the case between two nations without diplomatic relations.

In its telex messages proposing direct bilateral negotiations, they called South Korea by its official name, the Republic of Korea, the observers point out. This is also noteworthy, according to these observers, because China recognizes North Korea, but not South.

China also appointed Shen Tu, director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration, a high official whose rank corresponds to that of a vice minister, to head its official delegation to Seoul.

Observers are reluctant, however, to link such actions on the part of the Beijing Government to Sino-South Korean relations per se, saying that it has to do with the urgency and importance of the circumstances created by the hijacking episode, and nothing else.

They say it is yet to be seen whether the Seoul meeting will be conducive to any substantive rapprochement between Seoul and Beijing, which is an important ally of North Korea.

If anything develops from this Sino-South Korean get-together in the long run, it will largely depend on Beijing, because South Korea has over the last decade made no secret of its desire to improve its relations with communist countries including China.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HOPES PRC RECOGNITION OF NEED FOR DIALOGUE

SK100251 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Fair Disposal of Skyjacking"]

[Text] The Seoul government's agreement to prompt repatriation of the Chinese plane, crew members and passengers hijacked here last week well reflects the commitment of the Republic of Korea to the spirit and principles of the Hague Convention on the suppression of skyjacking and related international treaties concluded to prevent and cope effectively with similar irregularities frequently perpetrated in air flight.

When the Beijing authorities offered to send its delegation for direct talks with our government here, the latter willingly and without condition granted the request to settle the matter through bilateral negotiations. It marked a breakthrough in the long-absent and still frozen relations between the two countries which are both taking delicate stands toward each other.

The generous and sympathetic reception and treatment accorded the stranded passengers, crew and later the visiting members of the negotiating party from Beijing were motivated by the humanitarian considerations and good-neighborly sentiment of Koreans toward their fellow humans in distress. Our private citizens as well as the government officials concerned have acted with a pure feeling of warmth and sense of rectitude in dealing with the incident.

The substance of the agreement reached for repatriation appears most equitable and realistic as it lives up to the provisions of the Hague Convention which the Seoul government is determined to abide by, and it largely satisfies the desire of the Chinese. They call for swift return of the passengers, crew members and the plane. One of the two injured crew members will be repatriated later for further medical attention.

It is more than natural that the Republic of Korea will exercise jurisdiction over the six alleged skyjackers. Korea's trial of these criminal suspects is in full persuance of the terms of all relevant international treaties and established international practices with regard to aerial hijacking.

As a sovereign nation the Republic of Korea is entitled to enforce its law and administer justice to any violation of its territory by people of any nationality. We are certain that our judiciary will employ its fair arm of the law, both domestic and international, in acting on the case with prejudice to none.

The unexpected arrival here of a group of Chinese from mainland China afforded a chance for the world, as well as the Chinese involved, to see how liberal and open-minded we are. The Korean Government and people proved themselves capable of rising above ideological and political differences for the sake of the universal values of peace, harmony and goodwill toward man.

All countries and governments who keep their doors and hearts closed to nonhostile outsiders should learn that exclusiveness will not pay, especially when dialogue is urgently needed to take care of an emergency situation. If Beijing is wise enough, we hope it will recognize the practical need for a channel of direct contact and dialogue with Seoul.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF SEOUL-BEIJING TALKS

SK110109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "ROK-China Entente"]

[Text] Six days after the hijacking of their airliner, which subsequently highlighted 3 days of unprecedented official talks between Seoul and Beijing, the Chinese crew members and passengers flew back to their home yesterday afternoon.

Their safe departure, along with a group of Chinese negotiators who had flown in Seoul for their sake, was a relief for all. As hostages they had been promptly freed upon the aircraft's landing; and as guests consequently accorded warm care and hospitality during their stay here by the Korean authorities and for that matter by the Korean people.

Besides, the official negotiations for their repatriation proceeded rather smoothly--and especially in an amicable atmosphere all along--to produce a mutually satisfactory agreement within a short span of time.

In the last stage of documenting the accord in the form of a memorandum, there was a hitch over some technicalities, including the designation of the Korean and Chinese signatories.

But then, such a debate is inherent to almost all negotiations, let alone those between any two parties which have thus far had no formal contacts, with their bilateral ties having been described as "frozen," if not antagonistic.

The carefully-worded memorandum does not contain a specific reference to the exercise of Korea's criminal jurisdiction over the Chinese hijackers, a crucial point which was previously announced as embodying the mutual agreement in conformity with pertinent international conventions.

Yet, this again can well be taken as reflecting a flexible and circumspective approach the two sides tactfully employed in their talks in light of the present state of their relations.

After all, the prime significance of the occasion lies on the very fact that the Seoul and Beijing authorities have now had their first direct talks and have exchanged an official document spelling out their agreement, the first since the establishment of the two governments in the late 40s-- a period that included the Korean War in which they fought against each other.

And the talks took place in the Korean capital, no matter what prompted the get-together, and moreover the agreement is generally along the line charted by the Korean Government, which from the beginning made it clear that the hijacking incident would be dealt with in full respect of international laws and practices and also in the spirit of humanitarianism and good-neighborliness.

In this connection, the chief Chinese delegate recorded in the memorandum his appreciation for the speedy and proper measures taken by the Korean authorities for the well-being of the crew and passengers, including the two wounded, and the safety of the aircraft.

What is particularly noteworthy and meaningful in the announced agreement is that both sides have made explicit their hope to maintain the "spirit of cooperation," which was "amply manifested" in the latest incident, in future emergency cases involving them--a point that elucidates their future-oriented and forward-looking posture.

Indeed, it is sincerely hoped that the Seoul talks, though motivated by a mishap, will prove to have provided an epoch-making momentum in ameliorating relations between Seoul and Beijing, even in nonpolitical fields which alone present enormous potentials for the promotion of mutual benefits and regional peace and the stability.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT OPENS FISHING AREA--Seoul, 3 May (YONHAP)--With the exchange of memoranda between South Korea and Mauritania, South Korean deep-sea fishing boats will be allowed to resume their fishing operations in the waters off the West African country after the 3-year suspension. Director General of the Office of Fisheries Kim Chong-su and visiting Mauritanian Minister of Fisheries Administration Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali exchanged the documents on fishery agreement here on Tuesday. Under the agreement, Mauritania will allow 25 Korean trawlers with a combined tonnage of 9,000 to engage in operations in Mauritanian fishing grounds for 3 years, while South Korea provides Mauritania with U.S.\$4.5 million, to be paid in installments over 3 years for the construction of a shipyard and transfers fishing technology to Mauritania. [Text] [SK031229 Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT 3 May 83]

DOMINICA'S PREMIER TO VISIT--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--Dominica's Premier Mary Eugenia Charles will make an official visit to Korea 14-17 May at the invitation of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. While in Korea, Charles will meet with Kim to discuss political and diplomatic cooperation between the two countries, and exchange views of matters of mutual concern. Following the meeting 16 May, he will also pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. His itinerary also includes a tour of the country's industrial facilities. Korea established diplomatic relations with the Caribbean Island country in 1978 and provided it with technical training and assistance. [Text] [SK120155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 12 May 83]

CHON CONFERS WITH GABONESE LAWMAKER--Seoul, 2 May (YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday received a courtesy call from Leon Auge, permanent delegate-general of the Gabonese ruling Democratic Party, and discussed matters of common interest. On hand at the meeting were Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party and Gabonese Information and Communications Minister Zacharie Myboto and Gabonese Ambassador to Korea Abdoulaye Djipano. The Gabonese leading parliamentarian arrived in Seoul 28 April on a 5-day visit at the invitation of the DJP Chairman Chin I-chong. [Text] [SK020219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 2 May 83]

DELEGATION TO KUALA LUMPUR--Seoul, 2 May (YONHAP)--A six-member delegation will represent South Korea at an Asia-Pacific regional preparatory meeting for the international conference on the question of Palestine to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tuesday through Saturday (3-7 May), the Foreign Ministry said Monday. The Korean delegation led by First Minister of State for Political Affairs O Se-ung left for Kuala Lumpur Saturday. During the meeting organized by the Malaysian Government, delegates from over 30 Asian-Pacific countries will discuss ways to seek a breakthrough in the Palestinian issue. The Asian-Pacific meeting is one of five regional meetings preparing the international conference on the question of Palestine to be held in Paris 16-27 August under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Noting that the Korean Government has extended positive support for the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question, ministry officials expressed hope that the Kuala Lumpur meeting would serve as an opportunity for the prompt settlement of the issue. [Text] [SK020135 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 2 May 83]

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

REPORT EXPOSES JAPAN'S HIGH TARIFF ON KOREAN ITEMS

SK040258 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Seoul, 4 May (YONHAP)--Japan's tariff barriers are still high for major South Korean export items, despite Tokyo's repeated steps to lower its import tariffs as part of the import liberalization.

The Korean Traders Association said in a report Wednesday that since 1982 Japan has lowered its import tariffs on 323 items, as mostly desired by advanced countries or in which Japan enjoys competitive edge.

Accordingly, Japan's measures virtually has had no good effect on South Korea's export items. On Korea's 246 export items whose annual shipment to the Japanese market exceeded U.S.\$1 million each, Japan imposed more than 9 percent in tariffs, far higher than Japan's average tariffs of 3.3 percent.

Textile, one of Korea's major export items, is subject to a surprisingly high tariff ranging from 10 to 20 percent, the report said.

At the same time, South Korea's exports to Japan of engineering equipment, machine parts and household appliances including refrigerators and washing machines hit a snag because Japan lowered or lifted import tariffs on them. As a result, Korea and other developing countries had to face free and severe competition with advanced nations to sell those items in Japan.

South Korea and other developing countries have exported such items to Japan by means of generalized scheme of preference.

The report pointed out that among the import items on which Japan reduced tariffs were videotape recorders, wrist watches, film, power generators and television sets to which Japan had comparative superiority.

The report indicated that South Korea's deficit in trade with Japan amounted to U.S.\$24 billion last year, 76 percent of its total trade imbalance.

CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

TAIWAN NOT ATTRACTIVE TO PRC PASSENGERS--(Taipei--Reporter Pak Pyong-sok)--
Free China's dailies such as CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO and LIEN HO PAO respectively
carried on 8 May interviews conducted in the Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul
by their correspondents with passengers of the hijacked Communist Chinese
aircraft. These dailies quoted the Communist Chinese passengers as saying:
Nobody would want to go to Taiwan. Taiwan is nothing more than a province
of China. If we can, we may as well go there after it is liberated.
[Text] [SK112211 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 May 83 p 2]

CSO: 4107/031

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' ON REPERCUSSIONS ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK100502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--"Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise published by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in "Kulloja," the politico-theoretical organ of the WPK Central Committee, No 5, 1983, on the occasion of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death is evoking wide repercussions among our people.

Kim Hwa-chong, vice-president of the Academy of Social Science, said: It is a great event that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published a new treatise at a historical period when the communist movement has entered a new higher stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea.

The treatise expounded the truth that a leader plays decisive role in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of communism, and gave an overall analysis and review of the law of the communist movement which is started, advanced and carried to completion thanks to his idea and leadership.

Pointing out that Marxism-Leninism founded by Marx and developed by Lenin has vigorously propelled the revolutionary struggles of the world working class and the liberation cause of the masses of the people, the treatise proved the tremendous significance of the revolutionary ideas of the working class in transformation.

It summed up in an allround way the successes won in the revolution and construction by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through the embodiment of the chuche idea which he founded in the course of paving the path of the communist and national-liberation movements under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

It is an immortal encyclopedia that further developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory, the revolutionary theory of the working class, and a great inspiring banner giving new strength and courage to our people who are struggling staunchly for the final victory of the cause of communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and chuche idea.

Dr Chon Yong-sik, professor of Kim Il-song University, said: As the theory on occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism and the theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are evolved in it, it clearly indicates the basic strategical goal and ways for the building of communism.

It also set forth problems of principle arising in strengthening the party, enhancing the function and role of the people's government and working people's organizations and improving the work method and style of functionaries, thus giving scientific answers to the question of leadership system and method in communist construction. At the same time, it explains the fundamental principles in creating a favorable international environment of communist construction.

Indeed, the treatise is a monumental work of communist revolutionary theory that perfectly proves with a well-grounded logic all problems arising in the building of communism.

Yun Tu-chol, secretary of the central district, Pyongyang Municipality, of the Workers' Party of Korea, said: The treatise is a work of eternal value summing up and consummating the rich experiences and successes gained in our party construction and activities under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a programmatic work which clarifies the way of strengthening and developing our party forever into a glorious chuche-type revolutionary party.

As is pointed out in the treatise, our party has successfully carried on the cause of the working class for the building of a revolutionary party along the road of independence on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea.

Our party has grown and strengthened into a glorious chuche-type revolutionary party while blazing the original path of party construction and party activity as it is today, because it is guided by the great leader.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK111212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--People of broad segments are struck with unbounded emotion and excitement upon receiving "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise published by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on the occasion of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death.

Kang Ung-pin, section chief of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Social Science, said: In his treatise Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of our party and our people, first of all, reviewed the revolutionary activities and exploits of Marx, the great leader of the working class and the founder of the scientific communist doctrine, and highly estimated the big role of Marxism-Leninism in carrying out the sacred cause of the freedom and liberation of the working class and other exploited toiling masses.

He also referred to the imperishable revolutionary exploits the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has performed by founding the chuche idea in the course of paving the path of the Korean revolution through a creative embodiment of Marxism-Leninism and by successfully applying it to the revolution and construction, and clarified tasks for accelerating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Indeed, the treatise is a historical work which gave a profound analysis and summing up of the great victory and rich experience of the Korean revolution which has advanced under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea for more than half a century, and a programmatic work brightly illumining the road of the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Han Yong-ho, director of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, said: The historical treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an immortal encyclopedia and a programmatic work of encyclopedic value summing up the great victory won through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism in

our country and giving scientific answers to important theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction of our time.

The fighting tasks and strategical policies pointed out in the treatise give new strength and faith in victory to our party members and working people who have turned out for the accomplishment of the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea under the leadership of our party.

We power producers of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant will in the future, too, as in the past, devote our all to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea, an ever-victorious banner.

Kim Ung-ho, a three-revolution team member at the Hwanghae Iron Works, said: The theory on the three revolutions propounded in the treatise is a most just theory consummating the rich experiences our party has achieved in the revolution and construction under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea, and a programmatic guideline indicating a scientific way to attain the basic strategical goal of communist construction.

As is pointed out in the treatise, the revolution for the chajusong (independence) of the working masses of the people is carried out in the form of the struggle to do away with the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness, the leftover of the old society in a socialist society, and it is carried to completion only through this struggle.

We three-revolution team members will glorify the honor of being front-rankers, shock force in the struggle to carry out the line of the three revolutions set forth in the treatise.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE AT TEXTILE PLANT NOTED

SK091112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--The Pyongyang textile combine has increased per minute rotation number of the spindle recently by more than 500 as against last year, thereby sharply boosting the production of spinning yarn. Today it has turned into a leading textile production base of the country.

Associated with the history of the combine is the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Right after liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a grand plan to provide our people with fabrics of good quality, went to the bank of the Taedong River and chose personally the construction site of the combine, and after the war he visited the combine totally destroyed by the bestial bombings of the U.S. imperialists and gave earnest teachings that it should be rebuilt on an expansion basis in a brief span of time into a textile combine.

He has given on-the-spot guidance to the combine on 48 occasions up to this day since liberation and clearly indicated the direction and ways to be followed by the combine.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is upholding the lofty intentions of the great leader visited the combine on seven occasions to more sufficiently supply better and beautiful textiles to our people.

The combine has changed its looks day by day under the wise guidance and constant care of the great leader and the dear leader to play an important part in the textile production of the country.

The number of spindles in the combine has now grown above 18 times and that of weaving machines over 19 times as compared with 1954. And last year the output of fabrics and the total industrial output value respectively rose 17 and 24 times as against the same year.

The variety of fabrics also increased to thousands of kinds.

In the recent 5 years alone, more than 1,850 technical innovation and rationalization proposals have been introduced in production to raise the level of mechanization to a higher stage and the capacity of spinning and weaving machines has grown markedly.

Fifteen labour heroines and five merited weavers were produced by the combine in the days of new change. More than 20 percent of the employees of the combine are technicians and specialists. Hundreds of workers are trained to be technicians, specialists and skilled workers at the Industrial College of university level, special school and skilled workers training centre of the combine.

The combine overfulfilled the second 7-year plan (1978-1984) in June last year, 2 and 1/2 years ahead of schedule in terms of the total industrial output value.

Now the workers of the combine, determined to carry out in all indices the present 7-year plan till 10 October this year, are raising higher the flames of the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s."

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PRESS, STAMP FORGING METHODS INTRODUCED AT PLANT

SK091609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--The press and stamp forging methods have been completely introduced at the 4 June rolling stock factory, one of the mighty vehicle production bases of Korea.

Upholding the decision of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (August 1982) on completely going over to press and stamp forging in the overall machine production within 2 or 3 years, the factory had energetically striven for the full-scale introduction of these methods into wagon production.

The workers there produced by themselves 129 units of modern press and stamp forging equipment of over 50 kinds such as extra-large shape steel making equipment, corrugated roller, 5,000-ton press, 6,000-ton oil-pressure press, extra-large horizontal forging machine, etc. and introduced them into production.

This made it possible to apply press and stamp forging methods to the production of all parts necessary for the assembling of wagons from small accessories to large and complicated ones.

The full-scale introduction of press and stamp forging methods made 638 processing and welding machines unnecessary and made it possible to save enormous labor force and rolled steel at the factory. And it has markedly increased the wagon production capacity.

The factory produced its first 30-ton wooden wagon in 1958. At that time the factory had a small pneumatic press and a few forging hammers of less than 1 ton. But, now it is mass-producing large-size wagons for various purposes with rows upon rows of modern machines in a vast production space.

An expansion project is under way at the factory for creating a production capacity nearly double the existing one.

CSO: 4100/146

BRIEFS

CHUCHE-ORIENTED CHEMICAL FIBER INDUSTRY--Pyongyang, 3 May--Last year the chemical fibre mills in all parts of Korea increased the chemical fibre production over 60 percent above the previous year's. In the first quarter of this year its production rose 36 percent above that in the same period of last year. In particular, the 8 February vinalon complex increased these days the daily average of vinalon production 80 percent above the like period of last year and movilon production over 10 times compared with the first period of its production. Big efforts are directed to the chemical fibre industry in Korea which has a small area of land under cultivation. In the period of the 6-year plan (1971-1976) the vinalon production capacity of the 8 February vinalon complex rose to 50,000 tons and the Chongjin and Sinuiju chemical fibre mills increased their productive capacities to tens of thousands of tons. In recent years orlon, movilon and other new industrial branches have been created to further perfect the departmental structure of the chemical fibre industry. As a result, a bright road has been opened up in our country to fully solve in the near future the question of clothing for the people with chemical fibres produced by itself. Korea plans to produce 1,500 million metres of cloth per annum at the end of the 1980s. When this target is hit, per capita output of cloth will reach 80 metres. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 3 May 83]

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/GEOGRAPHY

BRIEFS

HISTORIC RELICS UNEARTHED--Pyongyang, 3 May--Historic relics, 4,000-odd years old, believed to belong to the end of the neolithic age were discovered on the ridge of a mountain to the rear of Changchon village 10 kilometres north of the seat of Yongsong District on the outskirts of Pyongyang. The relics unearthed at Changchon show that the culture of Korea was a homogeneous one from the olden times of the neolithic age and had its unique characteristics. They also show that in those days people built houses with wood obtained with stone implements and lived a settled life, using various earthen vessels for different purposes. The historic relics at Changchon convincingly prove that our ancestors built a developed life and culture by their own efforts in the struggle for conquering nature from the early period of the primitive society. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 3 May 83]

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON GROUPS STUDY KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK111137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, 10 May (KNS-KCNA)--All the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) are studying "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The functionaries of the Central Standing Committee and the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon met to study the treatise on 7 May. A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the background of the study halls.

The study meeting at the Central Standing Committee was attended by Chairman Han Dok Su, Vice-Chairman Pak Chae No, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the director of its General Affairs Department and other department directors and other functionaries.

The attendants said the dear leader in his treatise highly estimated the revolutionary activities and exploits of Karl Marx, analysed the role of Marxism-Leninism in the fulfillment of the Korean revolution and the rich experiences of the Korean revolution in advancing and winning great victory under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea and clearly indicated the militant tasks facing the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

They pointed out that the treatise is a document summing up the great victory won through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism in our [word indistinct] and a document clarifying the principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to fight to the last for the victory of the Korean and world revolutions under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea.

They stressed that they would vigorously advance for the reunification of the country and the final victory of the chuche cause, cherishing deep in their hearts the great idea contained in the treatise of the dear leader.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 1 May--The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Son Chong-to, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of Chongnyon, left Wonsan on 30 April by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK020451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 1 May 83]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 30 Apr--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 29 April met the delegation of functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan (LKYJ) under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by So Tok-kun on a visit to the socialist homeland, and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. [Text] [SK020451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 29 Apr 83]

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY FOREIGN GROUPS ON BIRTHDAY

SK110445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages and letters from meetings which were held in various countries in celebration of his 71st birthday.

A congratulatory message from a grand joint celebration meeting recently co-sponsored by the Mali Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Mali-Korea Friendship Association, the Malian Peace Movement and the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea says:

The birth of your excellency respected leader President Kim Il-song was the happiest event in human history and a grand declaration of new history heralding the dawn of the era of chuche.

Your excellency respected President Kim Il-song is a great and distinguished leader who has always led the revolutionary cause along the road of sure victory with unexcelled leadership principles of chuche and brilliant wisdom, matchless grit and revolutionary sweep.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we reaffirm our full support and firm solidarity for the courageous Korean people who are waging a just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A letter from a meeting held in Stockholm recently under the auspices of the Sweden-Korean Friendship Association says:

Your excellency president has put forward many just and constructive proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country including the most reasonable proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo since the country was divided by the U.S. imperialists.

Today the South Korean people cannot utter even a word to express their will because of the suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the traitors to the nation.

The day will surely come when they will be allowed to express their will.

A letter from a central celebration meeting of the Syrian Arab Republic which was recently organized by the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association says:

You respected leader have devoted everything to the independence of the country and to the freedom and liberation of the people and performed imperishable exploits for the liberation cause of mankind for a long time since you set out on the road of the revolution in your early years.

You comrade president founded the immortal chuche idea and ushered in the era of chajusong (independence), have led the Korean revolution to shining victory and set a world-wide example in the revolution and construction.

The letter vehemently denounces the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for their new war provocation maneuvers against Korea and strongly demands the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

The letters sincerely wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

SK062221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Army, in connection with the acute tension created by the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers on the Korean Peninsula.

The message, dated 29 April, reads:

My revolutionary greetings to you.

At this moment when tension is increasing on the Korean Peninsula due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, I, on behalf of our Palestinian Arab people and brothers of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and in my own name, express to your excellency and to the friendly Korean people and your government our invariable solidarity with your friendly country fighting against the heinous maneuvers of the imperialists.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation firmly believes that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fighting Korean people under your wise and tested leadership will certainly defeat all the maneuvers of the U.S. administration and accomplish their legitimate just cause of the country's reunification in accordance with the principles and methods clarified by your excellency on many occasions at home and abroad.

The friendly Korean people's support to these principles and methods reflects the absolute faith expressed by your excellency to reunify the country and save it [from being] divided by the military fascist rule.

The just struggle waged by you in East Asia inspires our people's struggle against the imperialist and Zionist maneuvers in West Asia.

Had it not been for the unlimited assistance rendered to our Israeli enemy in all military, political, diplomatic and economic domains, he would not be able to continue his barbarous aggression against our Palestinian Arab

people in occupied Palestine and other areas or occupy a vast area of the Arab territory including that of fraternal Lebanon.

And he would not be able to build settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza area or able to make massive preparations for a new war of aggression against the Palestine revolutionary armed forces and the Syrian armed forces on the soil of Lebanon.

Our people will continue our just struggle for repulsing all these moves of the imperialists and the aggression of the Zionists and restoring their legitimate and immovable national rights including the right to return to the homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to found a Palestinian independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I pay high tribute to the principled and unshakable stand of your friendly country which extends assistance and support to our people's struggle for restoring these rights.

I wish you always good health and your friendly people success in the struggle for progress and prosperity under your leadership.

Revolution till victory!

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO FOREIGN LEADERS ON SOLIDARITY

SK090420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their solidarity messages sent to him in connection with the grave situation created in our country.

His reply messages were sent to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; and Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

In the messages, he expressed deep thanks to them for their solidarity messages sent in the name of their parties, states, governments and peoples in bitter denunciation of the new war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in full support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

He also expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our country and their countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence would grow stronger and develop.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM NICARAGUAN LECTURE

SK100449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il recently received a letter from the Nicaraguan working people who had attended a lecture given on the first anniversary of the publication of his historical treatise "On the Chuche Idea."

The entire attendants at the lecture would like to extend warmest congratulations to you the dear leader who are carrying forward and developing the revolutionary cause of chuche, the letter says, and continues:

Your treatise "On the Chuche Idea" is a programmatic work which has made a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class by giving a clear exposition of the problems of principle of the chuche idea.

The philosophical principle of the chuche idea is a man-centred philosophical principle clarifying the position and role of man in the world.

Your country owes all its shining successes to you who have guided the Korean people with your tested leadership and tireless, energetic activities, embodying the chuche idea in all domains of the revolution and construction.

Through the lecture, we have deeply understood the profound ideas contained in "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of you the dear leader.

We will study hard the work "On the Chuche Idea" in the future, too, to contribute to the struggle for building a new society in our country.

The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NICARAGUAN CHUCHE GROUP WRITES TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK110449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il recently received a letter from F.B. Valle, chief of the Masaya, Nicaragua, Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea.

The letter says: Through the materials on display at a DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibition which was successfully held on the occasion of your birthday we got a better, full knowledge of the noble traits and virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the successes made by the Korean people in all domains of socialist construction under your wise leadership.

We also had a clear understanding of the chuche idea in the course of studying classic works of the great leader on display at the exhibition hall.

We take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

We are all struck with admiration by the great traits of you, the most faithful defender of the chuche idea which the world people are now studying with deep interest and brilliant successor to the cause of Kimilsongism.

Everlasting will be the world people's respect for and trust in you, successor to and defender of the glorious cause of Kimilsongism.

The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AFRICAN VISITORS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK101221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Salieu H. John, chief of the Gambian Group for the Study of Kimilsongism, the Burundi delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Nuwakamwe Philippe, member of the Muramvya Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi, and the delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam College of National Education of Tanzania headed by principal of the college Nderikyo Elizabeth Ligate now staying in our country were interviewed by a KCNA reporter on 7 May in Pyongyang. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the wall of the hall.

Nuwakamwe Philippe spoke first on the occasion.

While staying in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the land of chuche, I was greatly impressed by "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise published by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said, and continued: The treatise gives perfect answers to theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction of our time; it is an immortal banner giving new strength and courage to the peoples who are struggling for the victory of the cause of communism.

The treatise fully explains that the Workers' Party of Korea has successfully solved problems of principle arising in the building of socialism and communism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea, and gives a comprehensive elucidation of ways and tasks for their accomplishment.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who lights the path of the world revolution with his extraordinary wisdom and scientific insight and a great guide who is glorifying the revolutionary cause of chuche with his tested leadership.

Speaking next, Nderikyo Elizabeth Ligate said: The treatise expounds the truth that the revolutionary cause of the working class is advanced victoriously and carried to completion under the guidance of a leader.

The brilliant experiences and exploits gained in the struggle for the victorious advance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a universal truth to be studied by all countries.

Salieu H. John said: The treatise is a great programme that proves the greatness and vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea and clearly indicates the path for accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism under its banner, he stressed.

Noting that the treatise highly estimates the revolutionary activities and exploits of Marx and Lenin in the communist movement, he said: The chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal banner promoting the cause of communism.

Only when we follow the road indicated by the chuche idea can we firmly defend the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism, correctly solve all the new problems raised by the times and the developing revolution and successfully accomplish the cause of communism.

The attendants of the press conference, expressing unbounded reverence, wholeheartedly wished a long life in good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL THANKED BY TANZANIAN LAWMAKERS GROUP

SK100600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of thanks sent by the parliamentary delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania upon leaving our country on 6 May.

The message reads: On the basis of the strong bilateral relationship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania which is now being consolidated under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il it has been possible for the parliamentary delegation to visit Korea.

The delegation led by His Excellency Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of Tanzania, while in the country, among other things was shown Arch of Triumph, Tower of Chuche, Grand People's Study House, Mansudae Art Theatre, and Ponghwa lock gate, all of which were constructed under the direction of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

On the May day, the delegation had an opportunity to participate fully in the celebrations. On the 5th of May our delegation was accorded an opportunity to pay a courtesy call to the great leader, President Kim Il-song.

While there the great leader President Kim Il-song used the occasion to brief the delegation on the importance of agriculture through irrigation noting that Tanzania had many lakes and rivers; and in addition had plenty of cattle which could be effectively used for farming. On our part, we conveyed through the speaker, the cordial and brotherly greetings from President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere to his excellency the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today our delegation leaves for home and takes this opportunity to thank most sincerely Comrade Kim Chong-il for the wonderful hospitality and attention it has received during the entire stay in Korea. The delegation is abundantly clear that through the revolutionary, wise and able leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il greater successes will be scored in future in the fields of agriculture, industry, culture, ideology, science and technology.

The Tanzanian delegation supports the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in all their efforts to unify Korea through peaceful means. Tanzania will continue to support very strongly this just cause which demands the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea so as to pave the way for smooth reunification process.

Our delegation will endeavour ever more to see to it that these friendly and meaningful contacts are encouraged and emulated at different levels for the benefit of our two countries.

The parliamentary delegation wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PALESTINIAN CHUCHE GROUP UNDERGOES NAME CHANGE

SK090906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--A message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a meeting held recently in Aden for changing the name of the Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader, according to a report.

The message says: On the occasion of the 71st birthday of you respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, our study committee held a seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a classic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

As clarified in the treatise by the dear leader, the chuche idea founded by you the great leader most correctly reflects the demand of the present era and brightly illumines the road of struggle to be followed by the popular masses. We unanimously consider that it is natural to call the revolutionary idea of you the great leader Kimilsongism.

We report to you that we, therefore, decided to change the name of the Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song to the Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism. We are filled with the firm determination to further deepen the study of Kimilsongism in the future, [word indistinct] to carry the Palestinian revolution to accomplishment on its basis.

We will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the same trench in the common struggle against imperialism and its lackeys till victory, holding high the banner of Kimilsongism.

In conclusion, we wholeheartedly wish you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FRELIMO HEAD MEETS CHONG CHUN-KI 3 MAY

SK080851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and president of the republic, on 3 May met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, which had attended the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Samora Moises Machel.

The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He said he was satisfied at the favourable development of the relations between the parties of the two countries and development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic fields.

He said: We regard it our revolutionary duty to support the Korean people's struggle.

We remember the active support and encouragement we received from your party and the Korean people when we were waging a revolutionary struggle in the past days. We will remain your friends forever.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the permanent Political Committee, and secretary in charge of foreign affairs, of the Frelimo Central Committee and foreign minister, and Kang Su Myong, DPRK ambassador to Mozambique.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT'S RELATIVES CONTINUE TOUR

SK091044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--Joseph Nyerere, younger brother, and M. Nyerere, son, of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and Subira E. Nyerere, daughter of the president's young brother, visited Mangyongdae. After seeing with deep interest historic mementoes preserved in the native house of President Kim Il-song at Mangyongdae, the guests posed for a photograph in front of the house.

At the end of the visit Joseph Nyerere said that Mangyongdae is a holy place where the sun of the revolution rose and a place of great importance in educating the rising generation in the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests went to the Korean Revolution Museum and the National Economy Institute.

After inspecting the museum, the guests wrote in the visitors' book: Having embarked upon the road of revolution at the age of 13, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organised and guided to victory the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and has built Korea today.

The people hold in high esteem as their great leader and deeply revered Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting his all to the freedom and happiness of the people against all manner of exploitation and oppression.

We believe that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will register greater success in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The guests inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Grand People's Study House and other places in Pyongyang and local areas.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

OUTGOING MALIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 21 Apr--Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Malian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, left here for home on 20 April at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK220534
Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 20 Apr 83]

PEACE DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA--Pyongyang, 21 Apr--A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee left here on 20 April to attend the regional conference on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific scheduled in Mongolia. Onlando Bruijne, secretary general of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, and the Costa Rican delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Jose Bulgarrery left here for home on the same day after visiting our country. [Text] [SK220534
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 21 Apr 83]

DPRK ENVOY TO MALAGASY--Antananarivo, 20 Apr--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on 14 April met Kim In-ho, DPRK ambassador to his country. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his fraternal greetings to the great leader. He said that the Malagasy Government and people fully supported the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK220534
Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 21 Apr 83]

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS--Pyongyang, 21 Apr--Officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang inspected the Ponghwa lock gate on 20 April. Going round the underground passages, the dam, the locks and other facilities of the lock gate, they expressed deep impressions of the construction of the modern lock gate in a short time according to the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for grand nature-remaking. [Text] [SK220534
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 21 Apr 83]

TANZANIAN VISITORS--Pyongyang, 25 Apr--Joseph Nyerere, younger brother, and M. Nyerere, son, of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, arrived in Pyongyang on 24 April. Subira E. Nyerere, daughter of the president's younger brother, also arrived here together with them. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was put up among the welcomes. The

guests were met at the airport by Kim Chang-chu, chairman of the Agricultural Commission, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 25 Apr 83]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 26 Apr--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 25 April met and had a friendly talk with the Guyanese delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Walter Bipat, member of Parliament and member of the local National Council, Fourth Province. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 26 Apr 83] Pyongyang, 26 Apr--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 25 April met and had friendly conversations with the Chuche Idea Study delegation of Dar-es-Salaam College of National Education of Tanzania headed by Nderikyo Elizabeth Ligate, principal of the college, and the Ethiopian delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Wendmu Dejene, general manager of Addis Ababa schools, Ethiopia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 26 Apr 83]

DELEGATION TO GENEVA--Pyongyang, 24 Apr--A Korean delegation headed by Yi Kon-il, director of the Hydro-Meteorological Service, left here on 23 April to attend the ninth meeting of the World Meteorological Organization to be held in Geneva. The state Pyongyang circus led by its head Hong Chae-sik also left here yesterday for a visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture for presenting books headed by Lu Yuyi, secretary of the party committee of the press department of the ministry, and the Malagasy delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Rabenaivo Andre Charles, director and editor of the Malagasy paper TOLM VAHOAKA left here for home yesterday. A journalists delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Son Chin-hyong, chief editor of CHOSON SINBO, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. Earlier, the 49th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kang Sok-chum, chairman of the Sumita, Tokyo, branch of Chongnyon, and Kim Un-chu, a Korean resident in the United States, and her husband Chu Ki-sok arrived here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 24 Apr 83]

SO KWAN-HUI MEETING--Pyongyang, 27 Apr--Comrade So Kwan-hui on 26 April met and had a friendly conversation with Joseph Nyerere, younger brother, and M. Nyerere, son, of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, and Subira E. Nyerere, daughter of the president's younger brother. [Text] [SK270537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 27 Apr 83]

KIM IL-SONG SCHOOL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 26 Apr--A delegation of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School headed by its deputy director An Tong-yun left here today by air for a visit to China. It was sent off at the airport by U Tal-ho, deputy director of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. [Text] [SK270537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 26 Apr 83]

TOGOLESE NATIONAL DAY MARKED--Pyongyang, 27 Apr--A meeting marking the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Togo was held at the Central House of Workers on 26 April. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of his Excellency Gnassingbe, president of

the Republic of Togo, were placed on the platform of the meeting hall. It was attended by Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Togo Friendship Association, personages concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. A message of greetings to His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, was adopted there. [Text] [SK270537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 27 Apr 83]

NEW LESOTHO AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 3 May--D.P.G. Makoe, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Lesotho to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 May by air. [Text] [SK040604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 3 May 83]

ENVOY TO SENEGAL--Pyongyang, 4 May--Hwang Chol-su, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Senegal, on 28 April presented his credentials to Abdou Diouf, president of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He said he boundlessly respects the great leader President Kim Il-song and admires the great successes achieved by the Korean people in the building of socialism under the wise leadership of the great leader. He touched upon the development of friendly relations between Korea and Senegal. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK040604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 3 May 83]

BURUNDI, PORTUGUESE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 3 May--A Burundi delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Nuwakamwe Philippe, member of the Muramvya Provincial Committee of the Union of Revolutionary Youth of Burundi, and a delegation of scholars of Lisbon University of Portugal headed by its Professor Jose Barata Mooura arrived in Pyongyang on 2 May. [Text] [SK040604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 3 May 83]

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'MINJU CHOSON' ON U.S. 'PROVOCATION' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

SK090405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 8 May notes that U.S. President Reagan recently let loose provocative outbursts against Central American countries that he would no longer merely look at a fire burning in his yard but would take emergency measures to bring the situation under control. This is a heinous balderdash of a war fanatic seeking to ignite a new war in Central America, it says, and continues:

Now the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference in Central America has entered a new stage, and an "undeclared war" is actually going on in this region.

The U.S. imperialists resort to malicious maneuvers to destroy in their cradle the progressive countries of Central America which are vigorously advancing along the road of building a new life and to obstruct the struggle of peoples in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries for independence and liberation.

In particular, their ceaseless threats of force to Nicaragua and Grenada render the situation in this region more strained.

They are running wild in their aggressive and provocative moves in the Central American region in a bid to put down the growing desire of peoples in this region for independence against U.S. imperialism and dominate and control Central America forever as their "hereditary estate."

With no machinations, however, can they hold in check the vigorous onward movement of the Central American people or realize their ambition for domination over this region.

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' DENOUNCED U.S. 'NUCLEAR WAR' PREPARATIONS

SK100511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The Reagan administration decided recently to deploy in the northwestern part of the Pacific the "short-range attack missile" (SRAM) system to equip "B-52" strategic bombers with and is largely building up nuclear armed forces in this region. This is the topic of a NODONG SINMUN commentary today, which says:

The massive deployment of various nuclear weapons in the northeast Asian region by the U.S. imperialists is proof that they have chosen this area as the most important front for realising their global nuclear war scheme and the people there as the chief target of the nuclear strike.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs intend to make the Korean Peninsula the ignition point of the nuclear war.

It was Asia where the U.S. imperialists used the world's first nuclear weapons towards the end of the Second World War. Again today they seek to impose a nuclear holocaust upon the Asian people in an effort to gratify their heinous aggressive desire.

The U.S. imperialists' clamorous preparations for a nuclear war are an unpardonable criminal act for rendering the Asian situation strained and threatening peace and security in Asia and the world.

The present ruling circles of the United States are nuclear warmaniacs and ferocious barbarians who make no bones of imposing nuclear holocaust upon mankind for their hideous purpose of aggression and plunder.

The nuclear weapons are not an exclusive possession of the United States. Those who brandish nuclear weapons are fated to be destroyed by them. This the U.S. imperialists ought to bear in mind.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHINA--Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, paid an official visit to China from 3-7 May, according to a XINHUA report. Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arranged a banquet in honor of the French president. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, on 5 May met French President Francois Mitterrand at the Great Hall of the People and arranged a luncheon in his honor. During the visit, talks were held between Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Francois Mitterrand. A memorandum on cooperation in nuclear development and a protocol on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between China and France were signed in Beijing on 5 May. [Text] [SK091052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 9 May 83]

GDR HONECKER VISITS USSR--Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--A party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from 3-7 May, according to a TASS report. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government arranged a luncheon for the delegation. Speeches were made there by Comrade Yuri Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Erich Honecker. During the delegation's stay in the Soviet Union, talks were held between Comrade Yuri Andropov and Comrade Erich Honecker. The question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and a series of international problems were discussed at the talks. A joint communique on the results of the GDR party and state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union was made public on 7 May. [Text] [SK091550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 9 May 83]

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